

The Enterprise.

VOL. 9.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1903.

NO. 4.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.
6:02 A. M. Daily.
7:26 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.
8:39 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.
12:39 P. M. Daily.
5:09 P. M. Daily.
5:54 P. M. Daily.
9:12 P. M. Daily.

SOUTH.
6:45 A. M. Daily.
7:33 A. M. Daily.
12:03 P. M. Daily.
4:05 P. M. Daily.
7:33 P. M. Daily.
12:01 A. M. Daily. (Theatre train.)

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

The headway of the San Mateo cars between the Cemeteries and Thirtieth St. and San Jose Ave. is twelve minutes, with the exception of Sundays and holidays, when the headway is arranged to suit the travel.

POST OFFICE.

Post office open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:00 to 1:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

	A. M.	P. M.
From the North	6:45	12:03
" South	—	12:39
" South	—	5:54
North	6:40	12:09
"	—	5:24
South	6:15	—

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

Methodist Church. Meetings, Butchers' Hall. Sunday Services—Sunday School, 3 p. m.; Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; Preaching 7:30 p. m.

The pastor, Rev. W. de L. Kingsbury will be in town Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Any who may know of sick or distressed neighbors, will please leave word at the residences of Mr. Coombes, Mrs. Du Bois or Mrs. Sullivan.

Congregational Sunday School every Sunday 3 p. m. at Butchers' Hall. Old and young are alike cordially invited and will be made welcome.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT	
Hon. G. H. Buck	Redwood City
TREASURER	
F. P. Chamberlain	Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR	
F. M. Granger	Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	
J. J. Bullock	Redwood City
ASSESSOR	
G. D. Hayward	Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK	
H. W. Schuberg	Redwood City
COUNTY RECORDER	
John F. Johnston	Redwood City
SHERIFF	
J. H. Mansfield	Redwood City
AUDITOR	
Geo. Barker	Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	
Miss Etta M. Tilton	Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	
Jas. Crowe	Redwood City
SURVEYOR	
W. B. Gilbert	Redwood City

MYSTERY OF HERMIT ENDS.

Curious Character Proves to Be a Retired Italian Officer.

New York.—"Old Luigi the Hermit," who had lived alone for years in an old-fashioned house on Ninth avenue, was found dead on the floor of his bathroom Sunday. Papers in his trunks showed the old man was Chevalier Luigi Petich, a retired officer of the Italian army and Italian Minister to the republic of Mexico when Benjamin Harrison was President of the United States.

Chevalier Luigi had turned an inventor, and the house was full of tools and machines of his inventions, from which he had hoped to repair his broken fortunes in order to go back to Italy and live and die in a style befitting his station. The death of Chevalier Luigi is believed to have been due to apoplexy. He was 65 years of age.

He had invented a facial-massage machine, and 7000 of the machines were found in the basement, in cases ready for the market. It is learned that before occupying the house in which he died Luigi and his wife had a home on Staten Island, and there ran through their means. The wife left him and returned to Europe, and Luigi turned a hermit.

A man who thinks he is marrying an angel often wakes up to find he hasn't.

SOUTH AFRICA BECOMING A GREAT MARKET

British Report Shows a Rapid Increase in Trade With the New Possession.

UNITED STATES IS IN THE FIELD.

Americans the Most Dangerous Rivals of British Manufacturers, With Germans Active in a Few Lines.

London.—The Board of Trade has issued an interesting blue book, containing the report of Henry Birchenough, a writer on statistical and political subjects, who was sent to South Africa as a special commissioner to inquire into present condition and prospects of British trade in that country.

In his report Commissioner Birchenough lays stress on the magnitude of the South African market, which, he says, has increased 250 per cent in the last ten years, the greatest increase, however, having been shown in the last two years. The annual value of this trade now exceeds \$235,000,000, and the commissioner says that the rapidity with which South Africa has come to the front as a great market for the exploitation of British manufacturers is almost startling.

Commissioner Birchenough points out that a decade ago British exports to South Africa were under \$45,000,000, while during the last year they exceeded \$130,000,000. In 1893 South Africa stood sixth in the list of Great Britain's customers, but last year it was beaten only by India. The Commissioner predicts that South Africa will this year be the largest buyer in the world of the products and manufactures of the mother country.

These facts, the Commissioner says, will make South Africa one of the greatest factors in commercial and industrial expansion. The present depression in mining and in general trade he considers to be only temporary.

While there is a strong sentiment in favor of British goods, British manufacturers, especially those in the engineering trade, show a decided lack of vigor and enterprise. Their most serious competitors are the manufacturers of the United States and Germany. Commissioner Birchenough points out that competition from the United States is materially aided by the low freight rates at which competing British vessels carry American cargoes. German competition is not formidable except in the case of electrical machinery.

The Board of Trade Commissioner summarizes the causes of successful foreign competition, naming among them the superiority of some of the natural resources of foreign countries, the greater exercise of ingenuity and inventiveness, of closer study of the requirements of those with whom they deal, greater alertness and less conservatism, the superiority of some of their business methods, their closer adherence to contract dates of delivery, the adoption of standardization, and the better finish and make-up of their goods, as well as the fact that their products are dumped from protected home markets. Other considerations pointed out by the commissioner are the greater liberality in terms of sale and the presence at the mines of American engineers who are favorably disposed to American machinery.

WAR OF PRICES WILL BE WAGED ON TRUST

Manager of the Combine Says He Is Ready to Meet His Business Rivals.

Portland, Or.—War against the cracker trust has been declared, and some of the concerns connected with the combination are considering the question of slashing prices.

Various retail grocers' associations are responsible for the turmoil. For a long time the cracker trust had absolute control of the trade on the Pacific Coast, and included eight concerns. Schedules of prices were signed by every firm in the business. Retailers claim that prices at once jumped from 15 to 20 per cent.

Retail grocers in San Francisco or-

ganized the Mutual Cracker and Biscuit Company. A plant was established and the products of the concern placed upon the market at rates varying from 10 to 40 per cent below the figures quoted by the combine. The business increased until the Mutual had the temerity to enter the Oregon field and cut prices up to the threshold of the trust's factories.

Taking heart at the rapid success of the San Francisco grocers, Spokane retailers launched the Inland Cracker and Candy Company, and at the present time are offering merchants all over the country goods at a lower figure than the trust.

Now Tacoma comes to the front with an appeal to the retail grocers to follow in the steps of San Francisco and Spokane and break the trust. Seattle has a small plant operated outside of the combine, and a proposition has been made to establish a similar concern in Portland. With these facts confronting the companies which have controlled the trade for years, it is likely that a war of prices will be instituted in a few days to compel the outsiders to come into the fold.

"How soon war will break out I do not know," said the manager of the Pacific Coast Biscuit Company. "One thing is sure—I will not stand idly by and see the business ruined by a lot of small fry who merely want us to buy them out. Just as soon as we find that the action of these small concerns is injurious we will meet them. So far as the Mutual of San Francisco is concerned, it is a small factory started by the retail grocers. We have had propositions to buy them out, but we have quit buying those kind of plants."

WILL BUILD A ZION CITY IN CALIFORNIA

Dowie Says Large Tract of Land Has Been Offered Him for a Site.

Waukegan, Ill.—John Alexander Dowie said that he had received an offer of 30,000 acres of land for nothing if he would build a Zion City in California. He said he would do it.

Dowie spoke of his visit with President Roosevelt and said that many important matters of state were put aside to give him an interview. The counties which may install them were advised to require indemnity bonds against patent infringement suits.

"Why, we have \$5 assets for every dollar we owe. Is not that correct?" he asked, turning to Banker Barnard, who replied, "Yes."

"I believe it," shouted Dowie. "Do you believe it?" he yelled to his followers, who all replied: "Yes."

"Well, then, if you believe it, and I know you do, you've got to do one thing. On account of these lying reports many of you have been keeping your money out of the Zion Bank. Now—every one of you, hear me; every one of you—tomorrow morning, the first thing you do when you get up, dig down into your breeches and get that money and march up to the Zion Bank and leave it there. If you won't do that, you can clear out, every one of you. That is the place for all of your money, and it must be put there. It is not your money, anyway—it is God's, and God demands that you put it in the Zion Bank. If I find any of you holding out your money you'll be made to clear out at once."

MCCARTHY SETTLES WITH SANTA FE

Sells Disputed Stretch of Land at Figure Far Below What He Asked.

Oakland.—Dennis McCarthy, the aged man who was written up a few months ago by a morning paper as having defied the Santa Fe Railroad Company with an armed force of men, has sold to the company a small strip of land on San Pablo avenue for \$400. The trouble arose over the property. McCarthy was reported to have wanted \$10,000 for the property and the railroad refused to pay.

Then the story got about that McCarthy and a number of his friends, armed to the teeth, were standing guard over the land and threatening to shoot any of the railroad laborers who approached the place. The story was given much prominence in a local daily, but it proved to be without foundation. McCarthy did demand an exorbitant price for the land when he learned that the railroad company was anxious to acquire it, but he at last concluded to sell it for \$400 and now admits that the land was worth no more.

W. B. Maxwell, who recently picked up piece of meteoric rock near Selma, this State, has received word from the Smithsonian Institution at Washington asking that he contribute the specimen to the national curiosity shop, where it will be available for scientific study. The rock bears

every evidence of having passed through intense heat. It is of a whitish color, with nodules over the surface, which might be converted into sets for jewelry.

The Bakersfield and Ventura Railroad has closed a contract with the Illinois Steel Company for 500 tons of steel rails, to be delivered in December. A contract for 15,000 tons more will probably be closed within a week. Officials of the new company have announced that final preparations for the commencement of construction are expected to be concluded within a few days. The projected road will run from Bakersfield to Ventura and Huemea on the coast.

Paris.—Enthusiastic crowds are pressing around the gallery of machines which the city has allowed to be used as a temporary balloon shed for Lebaudy Brothers' yellow air ship, in appreciation of their feat, which many think has distanced Santos Dumont's most brilliant air voyage.

Santos Dumont himself says he prefers not to express his real feelings on the matter, but in the opinion of the public, as well as in that of experts, no air ship has yet shown resistance to wind and the steadiness of pace witnessed by the Parisians when the "Juane" passed over the city.

M. Deutsch, the well-known aeronautic enthusiast, thinks thefeat

CONDENSED NEWS OF THE PACIFIC COAST

Interesting Occurrences Specially Selected and Boiled Down Into Short Items.

HAPPENINGS OF THE PAST WEEK

Current Events Related in Dispatches From Many Correspondents in Various Parts of the West.

Raymond Scovall, seven years old, was badly mangled by an electric car at Santa Cruz, but is expected to recover.

President W. B. Pakton of the Santa Rosa Bank is accused of fraud by his brother in administering their mother's estate.

More than 1000 tons of coal are burning near the Folsom-street wharf, San Francisco, and efforts to extinguish the flames are unavailing.

Justice of the Peace Currier and Constable Hansen have been formally charged with acting as barkeepers in a notorious saloon at San Bernardino.

After a lapse of fifty years, the will of Manuel Jimeno, one time acting governor of California under Mexican rule, has been filed for probate at Salinas.

Because she refused to marry him, J. E. Clayborne of Wallace, Idaho, shot and seriously wounded Cora Curtiss at the Wallace Hospital. He fired at her four times, but she was struck but once. The wound is in the back of the head and her recovery is doubtful. She was cook at the hospital and he was a porter.

L. F. Wallace, a member of the Marine Cooks and Waiters' Union, was found suffocated on the floor of his room in a lodging-house at 1126 Market street, San Francisco. The key of the gas burner was partly turned on. Wallace had been sick for a long time and was despondent. It is believed to be a case of suicide.

At a meeting at Sacramento of the commission appointed by the last Legislature to inspect various voting machines, the Columbia and United States Standard makes were approved as meeting all requirements. The counties which may install them were advised to require indemnity bonds against patent infringement suits.

J. H. Kirkpatrick, 42 years old, dropped dead from heart disease while at work in the planing mill at the Southern Pacific Railroad yards, West Oakland. Kirkpatrick resided at 458 Walsworth avenue. At the Coroner's office, Mrs. C. L. Spade, giving the same address, said she was to have married Kirkpatrick in a few weeks.

Phil Rogers, an oil pumper, was found dead by the road near Kern river with a bullet hole through the brain. By his side was a small empty bottle marked "poison" and in his left hand he clutched a pistol with four empty shells. No cause is known for the act. The deceased was about 45 years of age and a married man with two children, all living at the oil field.

An extra eastbound Southern Pacific freight jumped the track one mile east of Vincent, as the result of a broken wheel, and five cars went into a ditch. An unknown man, who was stealing a ride on one of the cars, was caught in the wreck and so seriously injured that he died in a few hours without regaining consciousness. The track was torn up for a considerable distance.

Every Chinese in Soulsbyville was driven out by a crowd of about 200 union miners last week, who objected to the Mongolians working for reduced wages at the Black Oak mine. The first of the week a committee called upon Messrs. Scott, Dow & Co., the owners of the property, and urged them to pay the scale of \$2.50 a day for men employed in sorting rock, but the proprietors insisted that they could not operate if they paid the schedule.

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M. Deutsch, the well-known aeronautic

IS ON BLOODY SOIL.

DEDICATION OF A MONUMENT
ON FIELD OF ANTIETAM.

Short Recalls the Story of That Desperate Engagement Between Generals McClellan and Lee—President Roosevelt in Attendance.

Forty-one years ago the bloody battle of Antietam, between the Confederate forces under Gen. Robert E. Lee and the Union troops under Gen. George B. McClellan, was fought on the soil of Maryland. In commemoration of the part taken in the engagement by the troops of New Jersey a monument was recently erected by that commonwealth, and dedicated in the presence of President Roosevelt, who delivered an address.

The battle was one of the bloodiest conflicts of the war. After the defeat of the army of the Potomac in the seven days' fighting along the Chickahominy the Confederates resolved upon an invasion of Maryland. The seven days' fighting had been highly encouraging to the Confederates, and correspondingly depressing to the Union side. The Federals had lost in those battles a total of 20,000 killed, wounded and prisoners, 52 pieces of artillery, 35,000 stand of arms and immense quantities of military stores. What was still more discouraging, the magnificent army of McClellan had been pushed back to the James river.

This situation thoroughly aroused the government at Washington. Two orders were issued in quick succession, each calling for 300,000 fresh troops, and within the brief period of three months 600,000 men were raised, armed and placed in the field.

Washington being threatened by the invasion of Maryland, measures for

Sumner met the same fate as Hooker, being hurled back to the Antietam.

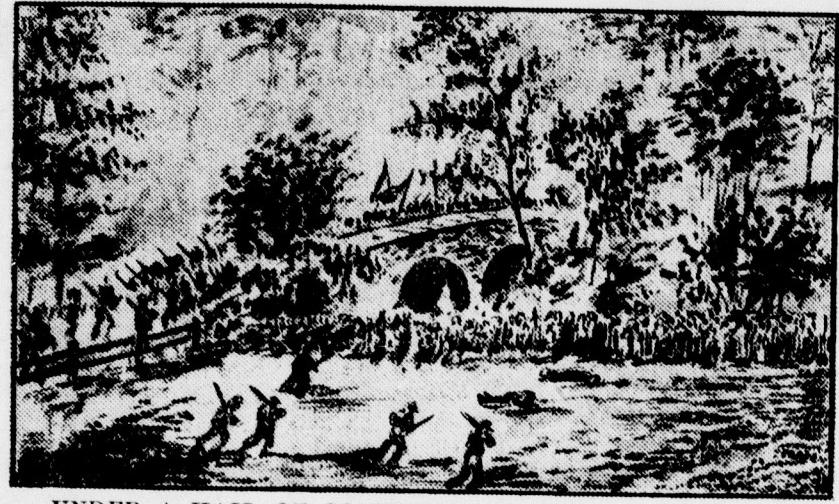
The scene now changed to the extreme Union left, where the corps of Burnside and Porter were stationed. Burnside had orders to cross the Antietam by a stone bridge, all the approaches to which were commanded by the Confederate fire. He suffered heavily in attempting to reach the bridge, and seeing the futility of further sacrifice sent a force further down the creek to try and find a ford. This force succeeded in gaining the Confederate side of the stream, thus creating a diversion which enabled him to send the main body of his force across the river by the bridge. After reforming his lines Burnside charged the Confederates and forced back the Confederates right for several hundred yards. He was in turn defeated and driven back, like the other corps, to the banks of the Antietam. Night ended the struggle, leaving both armies confronting each other on the west bank of the creek. On the 18th McClellan remained on the defensive, arranging his forces, which had been re-enforced by two strong divisions. He was to have attacked on the 19th, but meantime Gen. Lee retired, recrossed the Potomac river and took up a strong position in Virginia.

McClellan's loss was 2,010 men killed and 9,416 wounded and 1,043 missing—a total of 12,469. The Confederate loss is estimated at 9,000 in killed, wounded and missing.

BEAR BLOCKED HIS PATH.

Man Was Willing to Give Bruin the Whole Log, but He Couldn't.

Conductor Dave Houston, of the Southern Pacific Railroad, who is taking a ten days' vacation at Seaside, had a thrilling experience with a big bear which he will not soon forget. He only told a few of the incidents, as he desired to keep it quiet, but the story



UNDER A HAIL OF CONFEDERATE LEAD AT ANTIETAM.

its further protection were adopted. The commands of Gens. Banks, Fremont and McDowell were combined and placed under Maj. Gen. John Pope. McClellan's army at Harrison's Landing and Burnside's corps, which was awaiting orders in Hampton Roads, were ordered to re-enforce Pope. The latter had then under him a splendidly equipped army of 100,000 men, and proudly made the boast that he would soon capture Richmond. In quick succession the Confederates met and defeated him at Cedar Mountain, Bull Run and Chantilly, crossed the Potomac, near Leesburg, and concentrated their forces at Fredericksburg.

During his brief campaign Pope had lost 30,000 men, 8 generals killed, 30 pieces of artillery and 20,000 stand of arms. The Confederate loss was 9,000 men and 5 generals.

Pope was promptly relieved of his command and McClellan was again made commander of the army of the Potomac. McClellan, after reorganizing the broken forces turned over to him by Pope, moved out to give battle to Gen. Lee. The right wing was commanded by Burnside, the center by Sumner, and the left by Franklin. Lee retired from Fredericksburg and took up a strong position in front of Sharpsburg, with his front protected by Antietam creek.

Battle of Antietam.

On the afternoon of September 15 the Union forces took up their position in front of the Confederates, the Antietam creek separating the two armies. A heavy cannonading by the Federals opened the proceedings the following day, and in the afternoon Gen. Hooker's corps was sent by McClellan to force a passage across the Antietam, at the extreme right of one of the four stone bridges spanning the stream. Hooker crossed by the upper bridge, beyond the range of Confederate fire, and was soon engaged with the Confederate left under Hood. He forced the latter back and, being re-enforced during the night by Mansfield's corps, was thus in good position to resume operations the next day.

The struggle opened early in the morning of the 17th with the Confederates, some 65,000 strong, occupying their old position. The aggregate strength of the Union forces was 85,000 men. Hooker's and Mansfield's corps, 18,000 strong, were on the Confederate side of the stream, with Sumner's corps ready to follow. The rest of the Union forces had not crossed the Antietam.

Hooker opened the battle and succeeded in forcing the Confederates' left wing, commanded by Jackson, back a half a mile. Re-enforcements were hurried to Jackson's aid, and the Union troops were hurled back to their position of the morning. Sumner's corps now engaged the enemy a little to the left of Hooker, and gradually pressed back the Confederates. The latter, receiving re-enforcements, made a desperate counter attack, and

leaked out. Conductor Houston is a great fisherman, and never lets an opportunity slip to cast the line. He had hardly got settled at the seaside when he went out on the Neconahum river to have a fish all by himself. He made his way through the brush until he came to a log, one end of which projected out into the creek. "That's the very place," thought the conductor, and, adjusting his line and pole, he crept out on the log, where he found himself perched above the cool water of Neconahum creek. Houston lighted his tried and trusty pipe and then cast his line. He fished and smoked perhaps an hour without getting a bite.

Suddenly there was a movement in the bushes back of him, and then he felt the log he was sitting on tremble. Instinctively the conductor turned around, when to his amazement he gazed into the face of a big black bear. The latter seemed to be sizing him up and estimating how much of a meal the conductor would make, and whether he would "scrap" when it came to the point. For the conductor there seemed no escape. The bear sat complacently on the shore end of the log, and it was not possible for Conductor Houston to get past the monster. The bear held him there for several hours before a hunter came along and killed the animal. The bear weighed 250 pounds when dressed. Conductor Houston now has a few more gray hairs in his head as a result of his experience.—Portland Oregonian.

Oriental Jugglery.

An eye-witness of a celebrated feat of oriental jugglery tells the following story of what he thought he saw a band of Indian fakirs accomplish:

"They produced a chain seventy-five feet in length, and in my presence threw one end of it toward the sky, where it remained as if fastened to something in the air. A dog was then brought forward and, being placed at the lower end of the chain, immediately ran up and, reaching the other end, disappeared in the air. In the same manner a hog, a panther, a lion and a tiger were successively sent up the chain, and all disappeared at the upper end. At last they pulled down the chain and put it in a bag, no one ever discovering in what manner the different animals were made to vanish."

Fate of Eiffel Tower.

Paris' Eiffel tower will stand for only a few years longer. A commission appointed to decide on the uses to which the Champ de Mars shall be put has ordered that the tower be torn down at the end of the concession, which expires in 1910.

An Easy Scheme.

"Brace says he's trying to save his money now."

"I guess that's why he's borrowing his friends' money from them."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The most characteristic things about people are ignorance and meanness.—Parson Twine.



"I don't believe I'd want your job," observed the groceryman to the pretty cook as he emptied the peck of potatoes into the bin and carefully shook the loose dirt in the measure after them. "I shd think you'd get tired of cooking for so many."

"I don't see what difference it makes how many I cook for," said the cook. "It'd be easier cooking for one, wouldn't it?" asked the groceryman instinctively.

"That depends," replied the cook. "It might be and then again it mightn't. I don't know as I've any fault to find."

"You don't ketch my idea," said the groceryman. "I meant cooking 'thout workin' out—runnin' your own kitchin."

"If you don't b'lieve I'm runnin' my own kitchin now you're away off," said the pretty cook, with a toss of her head.

"You ain't next yet," said the groceryman. "Smoke up, Evelina. You may be runnin' this kitchin, but it ain't your own kitchin, after all. It may come pretty close to it, but it ain't. You prob'ly think you own it, but you don't. You may act as if nobody hadn't any business around but you, but I guess if the old lady had a mind to she could show you different."

"I'd like to see her try it."

"Well, if it comes to a show down you'd have to take water or hand in your resignation and hunt up an expressman. You can't get around that. Now, if you was your own boss an' boss of the man that was payin' the rent for the flat you'd like it better, wouldn't you?"

"It'd depend on who the man was," said the pretty cook. "I might like it better, and then again I mightn't."

"Well, s'pose it was some good-lookin', easy-goin', hard-workin' man like me—jest for the sakes of argument?"

"Land!" ejaculated the cook. "That'd be hard luck."

"Oh, I don't know," said the groceryman. "It mightn't be so worse. He'd come in like a ray of sunshine an' he'd say, 'Hello, sweetness!' an' he'd ketch hold of you like—"

"That'll do," said the pretty cook. "Now you can keep your distance unless you want another like that."

"Once's a great plenty," said the groceryman, retreating and rubbing his head. "I guess you can pound steak all right. See here, I allus had an idea that I'd eat hay an' look pleasant if my wife took a notion to put it on the bill. If I ever took them desp'rit chances I'd calculate to turn over my wages every Sat'dy night to the queen of the flat an' let her squander 'em to suit herself. I'd—you've noticed how I wipe my feet when I come in, ain't you?"

"I ain't noticed that," said the pretty cook. "I noticed the mud you track in."

"So you don't think you'd like a job of cooking for one?"

"I ain't had no offer lately."

"Don't you let it worry you," said the groceryman. "You might get one 'most any time. There's lots worse lookin' than you are, an' everybody ain't so dead particular. Don't you lose heart, Evelina; they won't all turn you down."

"I guess they won't," said the pretty cook. "I know two or three that won't anyway. And I think you've been in my way about long enough for this morning. Go tell you boss he wants you."

"Well," said the groceryman, "I guess it is time. There's little cream an' peaches who cooks at 62 lookin' for me about now. I'll be back, though, Evelina."

"Don't hurry," said the pretty cook. Chicago Daily News.

WOMAN SAYS SHE IS THE SAVIOR BORN OVER AGAIN

Under the name of "The Church of Holy Spirits" a band of enthusiasts, of Brooklyn, N. Y., rally round a woman who claims she is Christ developed over again in female form. The woman is Mrs. Beatrice Strafford, who says she first realized her spiritual importance at a spiritualistic meeting in 1886. She calls herself "Manna Mysteria," to denote "Mysterious Food



MRS. STRAFFORD.

birds or animals in localities where they have not heretofore existed." It prohibits the transportation by interstate commerce of game killed in violation of local laws. That a sentiment has developed in favor of the execution of the game laws is well known, to their sorrow, to many innkeepers, common carriers, and dealers. Constitutional questions have been raised, and cases growing out of the killing of a few partridges have gone to the Supreme Court of the United States. It is gratifying to the sportsmen that the laws have usually been upheld. This has always been the case excepting where too little care was exercised in their framing. There was much bungling in the earlier legislation. There is some to-day.—Century.

MARKED FOR MISFORTUNE.

Trials of the Others Were Slight Compared with Hers.

The talk in the Harvest Circle had been of misfortunes and their effect on those who endured them. "There's some that sweetens and some that sour's under them," said Deacon Lawton's wife, with decision, "and I suppose it's meant in either case," she added, none too lucidly.

"It's something to do with the kind of misfortune as well as the kind of folks," said Aunt Polly Rhodes, with equal firmness. "Loss of hearing's more apt to wear on the temper, though not always, of course, while loss of sight often mellows the whole disposition. Dyspepsia's a dreadful thing to bear up under, and so is chilblains."

"Not knowing where your next penny's coming from is none too easy on the temper, nor neither is rheumatic joints," said Miss Sparrow, the village seamstress, straightening out the fingers of her right hand by the aid of her left.

"Sorrow and disgrace—those are the hardest trials," said the minister's wife, softly.

Mrs. Porter, ruddy with health, handsomely dressed, the wife of the popular storekeeper and mother of three lovely children, sat serenely in the center of the group.

"You've no knowledge of misfortune," said Miss Sparrow, turning to her prosperous neighbor with a touch of envy in her voice.

Mrs. Porter let her sewing fall to her lap and bent a reproachful gaze on the little dressmaker.

"Why, Rhody Sparrow," she exclaimed, "when you know—for you've heard me tell time and again—that every September, when I drive over to Shrubville to see Sister Lucy, I'm sure to have the wind southwest going and northeast coming home!"—Youth's Companion.

KNOWS IT ALL.

"You can always tell an Englishman," said the Briton proudly.

"Of course, you can," replied the yankee, "but it doesn't do any good, because he thinks he knows it all."—Philadelphia Ledger.

No one expects a man to do anything that he promises, but expects a safety pin to do more.

SIR MICHAEL HERBERT.

British Ambassador to This Country Who Died Recently.

Sir Michael Henry Herbert, British ambassador to the United States, who died in Switzerland recently, whether he had gone with the hope of regaining his failing health, was one of the most promising men in the British diplomatic service and an eminent career was expected from him by his many friends in this country and in Europe. He was a member of one of the oldest English families—the house of Pembroke—and was born in 1857. At the age of 20 he entered the British foreign office and in 1888 was made an attaché at the British embassy, Paris. In succession he became secretary of legation at Paris, Washington and The Hague and was then transferred in a similar capacity to Constantinople. From the latter city he was sent to Rome and then back to Paris, where he was stationed when made ambassador to the United States in 1902, succeeding Lord Pauncefote.

While secretary of legation at Washington he and President Roosevelt, then a member of the Civil Service Commission, became warm personal friends and were devoted patrons of base-ball games.

In 1888 Sir Michael married Miss Lelia Wilson, daughter of R. T. Wilson, of New York, and a sister to Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Ogden Goelet, whose daughter is to marry the Duke of Roxburghe next month. They had two sons.

King Edward conferred on him the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George for his services in connection with the Venezuelan negotiations. Sir Michael negotiated the treaty under which the Alaskan boundary dispute is now being settled by arbitration by a tribunal sitting in London.

BOY TIED TO RAILROAD TRACK;

TRAIN PASSES CLOSE

At Bluffton, Ind., the trial for assault and battery of the ten high school students who belong to the L. S. B. secret society, and who were indicted by the grand jury for the severe hazing of



TIED TO TRACK.

Ralph McBride, deceased, and three other students, brought out some startling facts. Boys were run into a barbed wire fence, jumped off high places blindfolded and tied to a track and left to have a passenger train pass on an opposite track. They were unable to attend school the next day. Prosecutor John Burns investigated the charge that McBride's sickness and death were caused by the initiation. The parents of McBride did not ask for an investigation.

Favorite Foods of Royalties.

The German emperor is particularly fond of thrush salmi, a kind of stew made of thrushes. Queen Wilhelmina of Holland prefers roast joints, and the king of Spain likes underdone beef. Cuttards are the favorites of the czar of Russia, and mutton is chosen by the president of the French Republic. The grandfather of the king of Italy had a peculiar taste for a monarch—he preferred bread and cheese, and carried it about with him, even to the opera. King Edward of England has a special liking for well cooked mutton chops.

One of Her Own.

Chauncey M. Depew was recently telling a good story with great gusto, when a girl in the party laughed. He stopped with a frown.

"What's the matter?" he asked.

"It is one of the last stages," said the girl. "You are telling me a story of my own that I told you only half an hour ago."

Whereupon Senator Depew, suddenly and ominously quiet, walked to the extreme rear for the first time in his life and took a seat there.

All Coming In, Etc.

Commissioner of Immigration Williams was complaining to General Corbin the other day of the increasing burden of his office.

"Of all the officers of the Government," interrupted General Corbin, "you should be the last to complain."

"What do you mean?" asked the Commissioner, with some show of irritation.

"Why, isn't it a case of all coming in and nothing going out with you?" replied the General, softly.

It is our

THE ENTERPRISE

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop.

Entered at the Postoffice at South San Fran-
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Year, in advance \$1 50
Six Months, " 75
Three Months, " 40

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OFFICE—Postoffice Building, Co Grand
and Linden Avenues,
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
BRANCH OFFICE, 202 Sansome St., San
Francisco, Room 4, third floor.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1903.

The public roads of this township have never been in as good condition as they are at present. Supervisor Eikenkotter is entitled to credit for his good work as a road maker. Prior to Mr. Eikenkotter's advent as Supervisor the road funds for this township were used up on piece work and patching bad places. Very little if any actual road making was accomplished. Mr. Eikenkotter has taken in hand some particular section or portion of the public road each year and has graded, drained and macadamized it. In other words, he has constructed and finished a portion of one of the main thoroughfares each and every year, besides keeping the bad places patched. This policy continued will in time give us good, modern, up-to-date roads.

The only criticism of the action of President Roosevelt in recognizing the new Republic of Panama on the isthmus comes from the Colombian Government and from the Democratic party in the United States. All the foreign governments so far heard from approve the course of our Government. The revolution in Panama was peaceful. The Colombian authorities made no effort to prevent it, but withdrew when the new Government was proclaimed without offering resistance of any kind. This Government found the Republic of Panama in full, complete and peaceful possession of all the isthmian territory. In recognizing the new Republic our Government simply followed the well-established rule and precedents in such cases. There was nothing else to do.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

University of California, November 13, 1903.—A notable diminution of loss from the codling moth has resulted in all of the orchards in the Pajaro Valley, in which the University of California has been conducting spraying operations. The preliminary work was begun last January, the University supplying the expert entomologists and Monterey and Santa Cruz counties and the Pajaro Valley Orchard Association contributing toward the expenses. Spraying operations were under way from April 20th to September 15th. Some 1500 acres of apple trees were treated. The orchards ranged in age from five to twenty years. The varieties sprayed were principally Newton Pippins, white and red Pearmain, Yellow Bellflowers and Missouri Pippins. Facts of much importance in regard to the life of the codling moth were discovered and will be printed in early bulletins of the agricultural department. Further work must be carried on to determine the best time for the spraying operations, and the best means of protecting the foliage from injury by the spray materials.

Instruction in cheese-making has just begun for the students in the short course in Dairying. They have had constant practice in butter-making since the beginning of the session.

ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.
An equable and healthful climate.
The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

RWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

London.—Commander Peary, the Arctic explorer, was presented with the Livingstone gold medal by the Royal Geographical Society of Edinburgh and at the same time was made an honorary member of the society in recognition of his work in Arctic exploration. The Livingstone medal was founded by a daughter of the late Dr. Livingstone.

TALK ON FULL SKIRT.

LOOK ABOUT BEFORE MAKING A SELECTION.

Radical Expression of This Fashion Is Being Very Generally Modified, as the Extreme Suits but Few Figures—Modes from Gotham.

New York correspondence:

BEFORE settling on just what form of full skirt you are going to have, it is well worth while to take a good look about. Already the early radical expressions of this fashion are being modified in the interest of the many women they did not become. And there are indications of further changes to follow. You see, the new style of skirt as first advanced was becoming to very few, so after endorsed it, its progress was checked. Then, to draw other women into it, various changes were effected in it. Reduction of the fullness to the point that it did not increase the size of the hips appreciably, and abandonment of the row on row of horizontal

ness, but with good designs set for copying, fine results ought to be obtained.

Three such models appear in the first two of the accompanying pictures. The first was brown cheviot, with finish of heavy brown passementerie and brown buttons. To be in direct touch with current rulings, a brown hat should be worn with such a suit, so that the one-tone scheme throughout could be accomplished. This is another fancy not well adapted to modest wardrobes, especially when no portion of such costume cannot be put to separate use. Yet any scheming economist will find ways to get around this drawback. At the left in the next illustration is a light tan broadcloth trimmed with stitching and pearl buttons. Opposed to it is a gown of fuchsia colored venetian cloth. Several fuchsia shades showed in its passementerie. This is another stylish color trick. Its buttons were shaded pearl.

No one feature of the shops' current offering is more impressive than their supply of wraps and coats. Nowhere do shoppers linger longer than among these garments. Nowhere else is there more to reward study. It would seem as if these pretties would become worn out with handling, for they excite a deal of "just looking," but there are hosts of them, and considering that prices are rather higher than usual for such outfitting, they go fast. Such outsiders are to be a big factor in styling dressing this winter, and surely, if an elaborate dresser is to own a half or full dozen of such, she who must make one wrap do will want a pretty one. She won't have to look far to satisfy that requirement, for the whole display is marked by excellent taste. Her ideas of price will cut out



STANDING FOR LESSENED TRIMMING.

that trimmings were early steps. By such processes is the new style becoming suited to the women who revel in tight skirts, and who, unless such concessions had been forthcoming, surely would have arisen in their might and established some radically different style. A result of these processes of compromise is that the full skirt has come to stay. So in your trips about the shops you, who are plump or short, don't try to get on altogether without it, but rather seek some modification that is becoming. Such are obtainable.

It hardly need be stated that the more radical forms of full skirt are poorly

nearly all the richer garments, but the thought that few of these are suited to the one-wrap program should be soothing. Perhaps her greatest danger is of becoming confused in the large and varied showing and of purchasing unwisely. Still, little advice can be given beyond the easy and hardly helpful, select something and according to your wardrobe. Nor can the artist give assistance of far-reaching value; there's too much to be half realized without having a good look at it.

Two pretty wraps of the loose form much favored are seen here. One was

biscuit broadcloth heavily embroidered in



TWO FROM A LARGE AND VARIED LOT.

suit, the average figure being considered, to the heavy fabrics whose surface is this season characterized by roughness. Very tall or slender women may wear them safely, but softer, thinner wools are far better for others. Indeed, so striking are zibelines and many like weaves, that the average woman's wardrobe hardly has place for them, except they come in coat or walking suit. Their stylishness is so great that it's well to help on the general showing, but a dressy gown of such materials is likely to be so distinctive that it won't bear many wearings well. Such dresses, of course, are only suitable for those whose supply is so large that they don't need to wear any one gown steadily. Cloths, both rough and smooth, are not so profusely trimmed as they were a year ago, though the trimming comes much in the gown's general effect, and though it be small in amount, is distributed artfully. This is written of model dresses; the average product may not achieve much of artful-

Fashion Notes.
Tab stocks hold their own.

The becoming feather boas is at hand. On walking hats the fluffy pompon reigns.

Pelicans sweep almost to the elbow on elaborate gowns.

One of the queerest belts is a hand-enamelled snake.

Plumes are to have a triumphal career on the winter millinery.

If you can't have real fur, the new

product may not achieve much of artful-



A Wonder of Precocity.

Christian Heinecker was born at Lubeck on the 6th of February, 1721. When only ten months old he could repeat every word spoken to him. At twelve months of age he had memorized all the principal events in the Pentateuch. Before he had finished his second year of existence he had learned all the historical parts of both the Old and the New Testament. At the age of three he could reply correctly to all questions put to him regarding universal history and geography, and in the same year he learned to speak both Latin and French.

In his fourth year he employed his time in studying religions, especially the history of the Christian church. He was not only able to glibly repeat all that he had read, but was also able to reason with considerable of judgment and to give his own opinion of things in general. The king of Denmark wished to see this wonderful child, so he was taken to Copenhagen. After his return to Lubeck he learned to write and was beginning on the study of music and mathematics; but his constitution being very weak, he took down and died on June 27, 1725, aged four years, four months and twenty-one days. What a wonderful record for such a short life!

Dentists Use Much Gold.

If there is a scarcity of gold during the twenty-first and twenty-second centuries dentists, according to a German statistician, will probably be more to blame than any one else.

He asserts that they use every year in filling teeth and other work about 900 kilograms of gold, the value of which is \$500,000, and that at this rate the graveyards of the various countries will contain in 300 years from now \$150,000,000 worth of gold.

Sweet Simplicity.

"Auntie, ought Bertie Wilson to have smiled so often at me in church?"

"No, dear. Where was he sitting?"

"Behind me."

"Press on" solves the problem of all heroes. It is the rule by which to judge of all wonderful success and all triumphant marches to fortune and honor. It should be the motto of all—"Press on." Never despair. Never allow yourself to be disheartened, however stormy the heavens or dark the way or heavy the difficulties or repeated the failures.

Birds That Lay Four Eggs.

The spotted sandpiper and killdeer plover and most of the other snipe and plover lay four eggs at a clutch. The eggs are arranged in the nest or on the bare ground with their small ends together, and as they are pyriform in shape they join in to perfection. The eggs of the snipe and plover groups are proportionately exceedingly large for the size of the bird, and the saving of space by this arrangement undoubtedly answers a purpose.

"All Repairing Attended to"

Your patronage respectfully solicited. Leave orders at BADEN CASH STORE,
South San Francisco, Cal.

South San Francisco Laundry

C. GRAF, Prop'r.

Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of **Flannels and Silks.**

All Repairing Attended to

Your patronage respectfully solicited. Leave orders at BADEN CASH STORE,
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UNION COURSING PARK

The Finest Inclosed COURSING PARK In the World

IS NOW IN OPERATION AT

COLMA, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

Ladies and Children Free.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,

REAL ESTATE

AND

INSURANCE

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE

South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.

...AGENT...

HAMBURG-BREMEN,
PHOENIX of Hartford, Connecticut,
AND HOME of New York

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

House Broker.

Notary Public.

OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,

Corner Grand and Linden Avenue,

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CAL.



This handsome young woman was Miss Elizabeth Sullivan, of San Antonio, Texas, who was married a few days ago to Col. John Clem, of the regular army. Col. Clem was the original "Drummer Boy of Shiloh."

As candy-eaters and water-drinkers Americans rank first.

TOWN NEWS

Get in out of the wet.
Plenty of work at the pottery.
Get a roof over your head and own it.
P. J. Lynd of Oakland was in town Monday.

The Steel Works will begin making steel next week.

A Neugebauer of San Francisco was a visitor here Wednesday.

Miss Alice Winter of Honolulu is visiting Mrs. W. J. Martin.

E. Ghilardi moved into one of the Vestry cottages the past week.

Senator Healy has the frame up for his cottage No. 2 on Grand avenue.

Buy a lot and build on it. It is a first-class investment and no mistake.

Mr. Berlinger will carry in future a supply of fresh oysters at his meat market.

Supervisor Eikerenkotter has a small force of men at work on San Bruno road.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Cunningham and son paid a visit to the old folks on Wednesday.

Business at the packing-house continues good, keeping a full force at work on full time.

Contractors Rollins and Sorenson have Senator Healy's cottage on Grand avenue about finished.

Contractor Chas. Johnson has the frame up for the new building at the corner of Grand and Linden avenues.

The electric road is progressing. The work of ballasting the track is being pushed as fast as circumstances will permit.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Post office building.

Beginning tomorrow a train will stop at this station northbound at 8:30 a. m., to take the place of the 10:15 a. m. train.

The entertainment given by the local Athletic Club on Tuesday evening drew a good-sized crowd and may be put down as a success.

Lun Sing & Co. have leased from the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company for a long term the land known as Dry Laguna and will establish at that point extensive shrimp fisheries.

The proposed change of schedule of the Southern Pacific trains did not take place last Sunday. It is now officially announced, however, that the change will be made on next Sunday. The changes are of a minor nature and do not affect the service to any great extent.—Leader, San Mateo.

Miss Elizabeth Sanchez, aged 20 years, died at the home of her mother near Millbrae on Sunday after a lingering illness of tuberculosis. The funeral took place yesterday from the Catholic Church, the remains being interred in St. John's Cemetery. This is the fifth death that has occurred in this family within the past year.—Leader, San Mateo.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

Mr. L. F. Swift, President of the Western Meat Company, spent several hours in town Wednesday, and in company with General Manager Hough and Land Agent Martin inspected the company's plant and property here. Mr. Swift expressed himself as greatly pleased with the outlook and we understand gave instructions to have trees planted and other improvements made.

A GOLDEN WEDDING.

On Sunday, November 15th, Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Daggett celebrated their Golden wedding. All the family, including children and grandchildren (with the exception of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Bliss, who live in Los Angeles) assembled beneath the parental roof, to share in the pleasures of the happy event. During all the fifty years of Mr. and Mrs. Daggett's wedded life not a single death has occurred in the family. All their children and all their grandchildren have been happily spared to them. Mr. and Mrs. Daggett were married fifty years ago away down East in the good old State of Maine, and came to California in 1855, arriving in the Golden State on the 1st day of May. They are also pioneers of this young city, where Mr. Daggett has for more than ten years been the agent of Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express, and where he has been and is one of our town's most worthy, most esteemed and most prominent citizens.

GEO. BUZACOTT'S BODY FOUND.

On Saturday evening the body of Geo. Buzacott, the unfortunate Spring Valley employee at Dumbarston Point, was found about one mile north of the point where it was supposed to have fallen in the water. It is now supposed that while the unfortunate man was engaged in effecting repairs to the launch, which was anchored in the bay, his small boat became untied and drifted away and in swimming after it he was overcome and drowned. On former occasions he has been known to swim for a considerable distance in case his boat got away. His funeral took place from Centreville yesterday, the remains being cremated in the Oakland crematory.—Leader, San Mateo.

TO RAISE ANGORA WOOL.

Half a dozen beautiful Angora goats arrived in town Sunday morning and were carried out to the ranch of C. A. Warren, who gets them for breeding purposes. They come from Morgan Hill in Santa Clara county. There is no reason why the raising of these animals should not become a leading industry here. The wool is worth 30 cents a pound.—Times, San Mateo.

CHURCH NOTES.

Last Sunday afternoon and evening the Misses Sara and Lucy Adams sang in the Methodist Sunday School and evening service. The members and congregation thoroughly appreciated the efforts of these consecrated little ladies.

Tomorrow being Temperance Sunday in the Methodist denomination, the pastor will preach a temperance sermon. All are invited to be present.

At the Epworth League at 6:30 tomorrow evening the meeting will be under the leadership of the President, Miss Helen E. Straub.

The evening service of Sunday, November 29th will be observed as Thanksgiving service for this place.

Card of Thanks.

The Ladies' Aid Society and Stewards of the Methodist Church having given an entertainment last Saturday evening, are indebted to the public for their liberal patronage and in particular for favors received from W. S. Taylor, Mr. Guden, Mr. Kneese, Mrs. Cohen and Debenedetti & Montevaldo, and also to Mrs. Painton for her valuable assistance as accompanist to the music.

MRS. FLORA WERNER, Pres. Ladies' Aid Society. S. B. EARLE, Recording Steward.

Methodist Church Entertainment.

Last Saturday evening there was one of the most enjoyable entertainments ever given in this city. The Misses Adams appeared before a crowded house and rendered a program at once entertaining and instructive.

The ladies of the church served refreshments and all had a most enjoyable time.

CALIFORNIA COLONIST RATES.

A chance for everybody to see California without spending much money is once more offered by the transcontinental railroads. Colonist rates went into effect September 15th and will continue until November 30th, which means that one may travel from the following cities to California at the rate indicated:

From Chicago to California \$33; from Bloomington to California, \$32; from Peoria to California, \$31; from St. Louis to California, \$30; from New Orleans to California, \$30; from Sioux City to California, \$25; from Council Bluffs to California, \$25; from Omaha to California, \$25; from St. Joseph to California, \$25; from Kansas City to California, \$25; from Leavenworth to California, \$25; from Houston to California, \$25. The cost of a ticket can be deposited at once with any railroad ticket agent in California, and the ticket will be furnished to the passenger in the East, while these low rates are in effect.—Sunset Magazine for October.

FOR SALE.

At a bargain, one inside building lot, 50x140 feet, on sewer'd street. One business lot and building suitable for boarding-house and paying a good rental.

Also other good real estate investments. Inquire for particulars, price and terms of E. E. Cunningham at P. O. building.

LET OR LEASE IN COLMA.

A convenient four-room house, barn, stable, chicken-houses, etc., $\frac{1}{2}$ -acre lot, more land adjoining if desired. ADOLPH E. VERLINDEN. West of Colma Station P. O. *

READY FOR THE CONTRACTORS.

New Court House Site Is Cleared and Building Expected Soon to Commence.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors on Monday all the members were present.

Architect Dodge informed the board that the lot upon which the new Courthouse is to be erected had been surveyed and stakes set for the guidance of the contractor. A representative of the building firm was present in the morning and stated he desired to commence operations at once.

The subject of the location of the new structure provoked much discussion, and it was finally decided to locate the front wall at a point about six feet in the rear of the building now used for Courthouse purposes and which will eventually be demolished. This will bring the new Courthouse about in the center of the block.

Architect Dodge, in the course of his remarks, said while the original plans called for an eight-foot basement, it now appears that about 18 inches can be added to advantage, which will give more room for the heating pipes. He presented a sample of olive gray sandstone from a quarry at Point Richmond and asked the board to decide as to whether it would be suitable for use in the structure.

The height of the basement and the selection of stone will be determined at the next meeting.

It will be necessary to remove twelve pine trees before the contractor begins, and the Clerk was instructed to have the work done.

Messrs. George H. Rice and G. W. West addressed the board asking that some provision be made to properly care for W. H. Lyon, an old resident of Redwood City, who by reason of his age has become unable to care for himself. The old gentleman had stated he would rather die than become an inmate of the poor farm.

Mr. McEvoy said he had known Mr. Lyon for 35 years, and his misfortune had not been brought on by the indulgence of vicious habits, and on his motion Mr. West was delegated to give him proper attention at a compensation of \$15 per month.

C. W. Westcott of San Mateo presented a petition for appointment as superintendent of construction of the new Courthouse. The petition bore the names of ninety-two signers.

On motion of McEvoy the petition was placed on file for future reference.

A petition from the Geo. S. Evans Post, G. A. R., was received asking for \$32, being the yearly donation toward keeping the burial plot in the Redwood City cemetery in order.

The request was granted and the amount set apart.

A petition was read from the Bachou Vegetable Company that steps be taken to improve Wallbridge street in the First Township. They complain that the street is in an almost impassable condition.

Eikerenkotter stated that there is a question whether or not the street in question is a public thoroughfare. It is a small cross street, but in view of the uncertainty as to its ownership very little work has been done upon it. He would like to find out if the Board has any jurisdiction. If it would turn out to be so, he would gladly repair it. The Clerk was asked to investigate the records for the purpose of determining the question.

Mary George, a resident of Pescadero, petitioned for support. She is 50 years of age and in feeble health.

McCracken stated the applicant was formerly on the relief list and had moved away some time ago. Since her return he knew nothing of her condition. He will investigate and report at the next meeting.

A communication was received from William Pinkerton of Pleyto, Monterey county, calling attention to an order of the Monterey Supervisors offering a bounty on squirrel hides.

He possesses a recipe for poisoning the pest and has been given an order for fifty tons of the "medicine" to be distributed among the farmers of that county. He wanted the Board of this county to take up the matter and if satisfied to give him an order. The communication was filed.

District Attorney Bullock reported on the question as to whether the Sanitary District of Menlo Park had authority to tear up the public roads.

He said the law gave the Districts the power to enter any county road for the purpose of laying sewers without asking permission from the Board. But they must put the streets back in the proper condition. He said he had been informed by a member of the District Board that they had provided for this in their contract and they would put the streets in proper repair.

"If they do not do so," said Mr. Bullock, "the county has ample redress in the Courts." The report was accepted and filed.

A communication was received from F. J. Carolan agreeing to the terms of the ordinance authorizing him to lay water mains from the Corbett place to his residence at Burlingame. The ordinance simply conferred permission to lay mains across the country road opposite Oak Grove avenue. This avenue not being a public road was omitted from the original request as the board had no authority to grant permission. The mains on the disputed territory were laid on a Sunday two weeks ago, however, and is the subject of litigation between Mr. Carolan and the Sharon estate.

Three warrants were presented for the approval of the board from the Trustees of Reclamation District No. 53. They were as follows: H. H. Taylor, \$133.33 1-3; A. B. Ford, \$133.33 1-3, and S. G. Goodhue, \$133.33 1-3. The three gentlemen were employed as commissioners in levying assessment No. 2, and the several amounts are in payment of services rendered in that matter.

In view of the fact that there is generally a protest to all claims on the District, and there being no one present at this meeting, further consideration of the warrants was laid over until the next meeting.

In the matter of the petition of the Hearst Estate for rebate of taxes, the County Tax Collector reported the claim a good one, as the property had been doubly assessed, once to the Hearst Estate and also to A. L. Whitney. The sum of \$14.95, the amount involved, was ordered refunded to the Hearst Estate.

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Following are the open Game seasons as issued by the San Mateo County Fish and Game Protective Association:

Cottontail or Bush Rabbits. October 15 to Nov. 16

Hunting with boats one-half hour or after high tide prohibited.

Trout August 1 to November 1

Not more than 100 to be caught in one calendar day.

The killing of Song Birds or Pine Squirrels, the shooting of Song Birds or robbing their nests is prohibited.

The seasons fixed by the State law for all other game apply to San Mateo County.

Violations of the game laws will be punished by fine or imprisonment. A reward of \$25 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of offenders.

STATE GAME LAW.

The open season for shooting Valley or Mountain Quail, Partridge, Grouse, Sage Hen, or any kind of Wild Duck, or any Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover, or Deer, as fixed by the State law, is as follows:

Valley Quail, Partridge, Sage Hen, Wild Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover, October 15 to February 15

Mountain Quail and Grouse. Sept. 1 to Feb. 15

Doves July 1 to Feb. 15

Tree Squirrel Aug. 1 to Oct. 1

Mountain Sheep Jan. 1 to Sept. 1

Pheasant and Meadow Lark, killing prohibited.

Trout April 1 to Nov. 1

Steelhead (in tidewater) closed February 1 to April 1 and September 10 to October 16

Str. Bass July 1 to Jan. 1

Black Bass Oct. 16 to Sept. 10

Lobster or Crawfish Aug. 15 to April 1

Shrimps Sept. 1 to May 1

Salmon, 6 inches across back Oct. 31 to Sept. 1

Surgeon and Female Crab prohibited

Alewife Less than 15 inches round

Followed by a list of prohibited species.

For further information, consult the State Game Protective Association.

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SLEEP SONG.

Press close, dear head, against my breast,
Forget to sigh and weep;
My love shall lull your soul to rest—
Then sleep, my dear one, sleep.

Down droop, sweet eyes, your lashes wet
(My eyes the watch will keep);
Shut out the long day's care and fret,
And sleep, my dear one, sleep.

Fold, tired hands, the day is done,
And fast the shadows creep;
Dream not of battles lost nor won,
But sleep, my dear one, sleep.
—Washington Post.

BEATING ABOUT THE BUSH

WHY didn't ye every marry, Mr. Parker? If ye'd a taken a wife ten years ago ye'd a had a nice family now instead of livin' alone on yer fine farm."

"I came very near marryin' onct, Sally. I mismanaged the thing at the start."

"How's that?"

"I was workin' fur Mr. Noble at the time, and one day he said to me, says he: 'Parker, I wish ye'd git married, 'cause a woman would be handy about the place. I don't mean a servant; one to call on occasionally for a job.'

"I was jest a-startin' out to trim the hedge and stood with the shears in my hand thinkin' on what he'd said.

"I reckon that's a good idee, Mr. Noble," I tol' him, "an' idee that's occurred to me quite frequent of late. Fact is, thur's a young gal I been thinkin' of askin' to marry me fur sometime."

"Have you done any courtin'?" he asked.

"Why, no. I hain't no good at courtin' nowhow. Anybody marries me I'll hev to do it without courtin'."

"Well, Parker, in some cases where practical women are concerned I don't know but it's just as well to tell yer story offhand as to beat about the bush. Who's the girl?"

"The young schoolteacher that started in last fall—Miss Field."

"What?" he says, surprised like, "Miss Field?"

"Yes, I says. 'D'y'e think she's too good fur me?"

"She's the one to decide that, Parker. It wouldn't be right fur me to express an opinion. The only way ye can do is to put the case to her and let her tell ye herself."

"He went into the house lookin' sort o' queer, and I worked on the hedge all day. Then evenin' I concluded to try my luck with the schoolteacher. So I puts on my store clothes and starts roun' to Deacon Weeks', where she was boardin'. The twilight was still on, and she was a sittin' on the porch all alone. Thur was a smell o' roses in the air and a half moon in the sky. She was a-readin' a book, but when she see me she laid it down and give me a welcomin' smile.

"How d' do, Mr. Parker?" she said, with the sweetest voice in the world.

"I stood kind o' awkward-like, and to help me on she asked who I'd come to see, and when I tol' her I'd come to see her she asked me to sit down. Then, rememberin' what Mr. Noble said about not beatin' round the bush, I began.

"'Miss Field,' I said, 'I was a-talkin' with Mr. Noble 'bout my takin' a wife. He thinks one'd be handy 'bout the place. He advised me to go right to the girl I wanted and tell her. I tol' him that you was my choice, but that I thought you might be too good fur me. He said you was the one to decide that.'

"'Fust off she turned sort o' pale; then the color come rushin' up into her cheeks. 'Cur'us,' I thought, 'how some women'll be taken aback by anything sudden.' After all, it might 'a' been better to 'a' done a little prev'u' beatin' bout the bush."

"I hope I hadn't said nothin' that I shouldn't 'a' said," I stammered.

"Not at all," she answered me, gatherin' herself together. "You have paid me a very high compliment, but I confess I don't like Mr. Noble's taking it upon himself to instruct you in the affair."

"I'm sorry I mentioned him."

"There's no harm done. After all, Mr. Noble has nothing to do with the matter; nothing at all. You have made me a proposition and are entitled to an answer. You can tell Mr. Noble, who has thought proper to attempt to secure me for a handy person, that a previous"—

"I thought ye said Mr. Noble had nothin' to do with it."

"You're right; so he hasn't. Well, then, while I feel very much complimented, I must decline your proposition. I shall always think of you kindly and remember how you have honored me."

"Then I went away. I was dead certain that I'd made her mad by bringin' in Mr. Noble. After all, that was beatin' about the bush. The next mornin' as he was drivin' out o' th' place I tol' him I'd done the job. He pulled in and asked me all about it. I repeated what we said as well as I could remember and tol' him I'd made a mistake by bringin' him into it.

"Perhaps you did, Parker," he said, after listenin' to it all mighty interested, "but since the lady has a previous attachment that would have benten you anyway."

"He drove off, lookin' mighty glum. Fact is he seemed to take my failure as bad 's if he'd made it himself. I'd seen 'em more or less together that spring, but never ag'in till the next fall. Then I see 'em walkin' down by the river side. Mr. Noble was a-bend-



Don't get your image needle sharp; remember that the lens only looks at nature with one eye while you view it with two, consequently your vision is entirely different from what the camera gives.

Stand in front of a tree and look steadily at it with both eyes, and you will find that the outlines on both sides are slightly diffused, whereas by closing one eye the edges become much sharper. This arises from the fact that your eyes represent two points of vision at some distance apart, the right eye being able to see a little further round the right of the trunk than the left eye, and it is from this fact, from the blending of the two visions into one, that objects in nature appear in relief.

Aerial perspective is the effect that we see when viewing nature with both eyes. Try the experiment of looking at any object with one eye only, and you will see the same effect exactly as is produced by a sharp photograph.

To go to the extreme, and blur every line and tone together until they are all mixed up in one unintelligible tangle, is, if anything, more atrocious than minute sharpness; and the result, viewed from any distance, is decidedly unpleasing, and has the appearance of smudginess—all the beauties of nature, all her sublime devices to make everything pleasing to the eye are thereby entirely obliterated, and unless we can produce by the aid of the camera some, at least of those delicate half-tones, the photograph will be anything but a representation of nature; no photograph should be diffused more than will just soften the outlines or the edges of the tones.

Photography at best is but a very poor medium by which to reproduce nature, and we should therefore endeavor to use it in its best form; that is, to take photographs as near as possible to what we see, not what the lens gives us. Except from an architectural or from a topographical point of view, it is certainly wrong to reproduce every leaf on a tree or every brick in a building. You cannot see them. Therefore why seek to produce them on your negative? Unless photographers generally reform their cast-iron conservatism in this respect, photography can never aspire to become one of the fine arts, but must ever remain on the same level as the commercial trades.—Photo Times-Bulletin.

In' over her and talkin' mighty earnest, while she was lookin' the other way.

"He's tryin' to undo what he done fur me as well as himself," I said. "Mebbe he'll fix it up, and I'll have another chance. Next time, you bet, I won't go beatin' 'bout the bush."

"That winter I left Mr. Noble, havin' bought a farm, and didn't see him or Miss Field for two years. Then I found 'em married.

"Now, I've tol' you how I blundered once before. I ain't goin' to beat 'bout the bush again. Sallie, will ye marry me?"

"Yes, I will."—Indianapolis Sun.

FISHERMAN'S LUCK.

Whims Exhibited by Perch and Pickerel in a Sullivan County Lake.

"The unaccountable things that fish do, whether it is whim or suspicion that prompts them, are an unending source of wonder to the observant angler," said one of that guild.

"With a companion, a young man who had never fished for either perch or pickerel in his life before, I once went to a well-known pickerel water in Sullivan County. It was in mid-summer, and we still fished with live minnows, I from one side of the boat and my companion from the other side.

"There are perch in that water, and big ones. The fish bit fairly well, but, while my fellow fisherman caught pickerel, not a single but perch would come to my hook.

"This peculiar division of catch showing no sign of changing, we changed places in the boat, as I wanted to land a pickerel or two before we quit, and didn't see any way to do it except by fishing at the spot where they seemed alone to be. You may imagine my amazement, then, when the first fish I caught was a perch and my companion still caught pickerel.

"After he had caught three big ones and had landed half a dozen perch I suggested that we exchange rods and see if that would make any difference. To my joy I soon hooked and got into the boat the biggest pickerel that had been taken all day, and my companion surprised himself by catching his first perch.

"I can't understand it," I said, "but your tackle seems to suit the pickerel better than mine, and mine seems to be the choice of the perch, although there is not the slightest difference between rods, lines, hooks or bait."

"But that wasn't what alled the fish at all, as I soon found out, for instead of now having my expected sport with pickerel, not another one gave me even so much as a nibble, and the perch ignored my companion's hook, although we fished faithfully for an hour.

"Fish often quit biting thus abruptly, and I perhaps would have put this down as an ordinary case of this kind, notwithstanding the odd result of the changed rods, if, when I handed my friend his rod and told him we might as well reel in and go home, he hadn't immediately dropped the minnow in on the side where the perch had been biting, and soon had a pickerel in tow. And when I put my bait in where only pickerel had been biting I promptly hooked and landed a perch!

"This'll be enough," said I. "We'll go home."

"And we pulled up and went home."—New York Sun.

BRAVE YAQUI WOMEN.

They May Now Pose as the Spartans of America.

In some respects the Yaqui Indian women of Northern Mexico are peerless throughout the world. A generation ago Gen. Sherman said that the Yaquis were the Spartans of America. Had he lived till now he might have added that the wives and daugh-

An Arctic Bonanza.
Rachel—That famous explorer has gone off for the North Pole again.

Becky—Yes; I believe he's found it, and won't let on.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE.

HOW THE TROLLEY RAISES RURAL TASTES.

By John Farson, Chicago Banker.

Within the last four or five years the extension of interurban electric railways has worked a notable change in the character of rural communities. Before these roads were constructed people living in the country made only occasional visits to the city, while even to the inhabitants of the towns and villages along steam railroad lines the trip was attended with so much inconvenience it was rarely made. Now any one living within fifty to eighty miles of Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, or Chicago may leisurely journey to his metropolis, spend several hours in marketing or in transacting other business, and reach his home the same day.

Not only have these helps to transportation made local travel more convenient and more saving of time, but they have changed materially the character of small towns and cities. More than this, they have affected the tastes and the manners and customs of the people. It is always true that one opportunity breeds a desire for more opportunities. The rural citizen who can now visit Chicago once a week with less inconvenience than four trips a year gave him before the electric roads were built has come to accommodate himself to the ways and the tastes of the city. He has unconsciously absorbed much of the life of the city, and many of its tastes have become his own.

Travelers in the rural districts of Arkansas or the mountains of North Carolina and southern Kentucky have noticed that while the children have almost uniformly bright, pretty faces, the men and women seem altogether dispirited and lacking in intelligence. These people never touch the life of the cities. Seldom do they go beyond the confines of their own stony plantations, for roads are too poor for travel even on horseback. The women almost never visit even the smaller towns, and the ideas that prevail are the ideas of fifty years ago. Here the effect of the separation of the city from the country is seen at its maximum. To the extent that the life of the centers of activity can be shared with the less populated districts, the civilization of the entire country will be enhanced.

Of little less importance is the opportunity for recreation, with its beneficial effect upon the health and happiness of hard working people. Particularly is this true of the busy housewives, whose little journeys are no longer of such rare occurrence as to be epochs. The actual toll of the average farmer's wife is not half so hard to bear as its monotony.

This development is not due to one movement alone, and the beneficial effect of the extension of postal rural delivery routes and the building of telephone lines in the farming districts must be admitted. But above and beyond this, the traction lines reaching out from our large cities have probably been of more value in the development of our smaller towns and villages than any other agencies now at work.

INDIAN CRUELTY IS NOT ERADICABLE.

By Gen. Andrew A. Burt, U. S. A.

All that the United States authorities and various societies have done does not take from the Indian that cruelty which is inbred, and clings to him through life. As a boy his special delight is the torture of every bird or animal he can get hold of alive. As a man the torture of a human being gives him pleasure, and at no time is his laughter so joyous as when some special ingenuity wrings a groan or cry of anguish.

A few years ago I met a gentleman who told me that he was one of a party that went to the front after the terrible Minnesota massacres of 1862. He said that no words could express the horror of the scenes enacted. Scalped and mutilated corpses of men and women, and of babes whose brains had been beaten out against walls or trees, were collected and buried. Three young girls, scalped and terribly mutilated, were hanging against walls by large nails driven through the palms of the outstretched hands. The youngest had been dead some time; another

NEGATIVE DIETING.

Threatens to Eliminate All Natural Food from Our Bill of Fare.

Death by elimination seems to be the fate that confronts us all; that is, if we conform to all the discoveries and forbiddances which hygienic scientists present us. Such is to be the exterminating effect of food experiments that nothing will be left for us to live on and no mealtime left for us to eat it in. The relief afforded the race by the microscopic conquests will be offset by the knowledge that there is nothing good nor safe nor nourishing under the sun; that man is born to dyspepsia and disease and death, and that the only amount of happiness he can expect is for a forty-day period by the Tanner route.

In our childhood days we believe there are no longer such things for any member of the race—we "piece" between meals. A big slice of bread and butter, well jammed—heaven was the vision of fulfilled desire, and we had it. But the doctors told our mothers that "piecing" was bad for the stomach and that was eliminated.

This was really the signal for the onslaught back and forward. Babies had to have prepared foods, and the child who was not brought up on one of these could not hope to attain the prize, neither from the food company nor from life. But the adults are suffering far more. At the beginning of the day they have been denied their breakfast; to go without breakfast has been advertised as the vade mecum of health. If you were thin you became fat; if you had embonpoint you grew gracie; if you had any ill fit fled. Then came the tabloid lunch; two or three little pellets sufficed for the middle of the day. Dinner we have yet with us, but how long we know not.

Ment has been slandered because it is bad for the temperature and for the temperament; vegetables have been ordered discarded because they made too much work for the stomach; breadstuffs are tabooed because they make too much work for the alimentary canal; fresh fruits have too much acids and cooked fruits too little nourishment. Pie, on which New England produced a race of intellectual giants, is anathematized, and ice water, the chosen stimulant of that commercial

giant, the American business man, is relegated to the lower regions—where, may it do good. And now comes Dr. Wiley to insinuate that soda water and iced tea are of the devil. This contraditoriness of temperatures is confusing to the upright theological mind. What shall we do to be healthy?—St. Paul Dispatch.

A. S. SHERMAN DEAD.

Was Mayor of Chicago When the City Had Only 8,000 Inhabitants.

Alson Smith Sherman, who was mayor of Chicago in 1844, when the first city directory was published, died at his home in Waukegan in his ninety-third year.

Chicago was an unincorporated vil-

old, made great strides in improvement.

He was chosen mayor in the spring of 1844, at a second election held to fill the office, the result of the first canvass being disputed and both the candidates, George W. Dole, Whig, and Augustus Garrett, Democrat, declining to make a contest before the board of aldermen. The Whigs refused to make another nomination, but Garrett stood again, and Sherman was put up as a competing Democratic candidate, and triumphantly elected. The city government transacted business in a frame building at the southeast corner of La Salle and Randolph streets on the site of the present city hall. One room only was used.

In the year of Mr. Sherman's administration the first boom took place. Over 600 houses were built, and the population was increased 2,000. The first good school building, the Dearborn, was erected at a cost of \$7,500, and the first fire alarm bell was purchased. The first railroad out of the city, the Galena and Chicago Union, was not completed until four years later.

Striking Results of Irrigation.
In the Western States the results achieved by irrigation are everywhere apparent. With an irrigating ditch as a foundation the Mormons built a rich and powerful State. Thousands of farms dot what was once known as "the great American desert." Fifty years ago Southern California produced nothing but mesquite and cactus; now it is a garden of beauty and prosperity. Each year 30,000 cars of oranges and lemons are shipped from its prolific fields across the continent—fruit that competes successfully with the best that can be imported. Thousands of acres of western land, once valueless, have become through irrigation veritable gold mines to the owners.

Went Her One Better.
"I never saw you in such a becoming hat, my dear. Did you get it ready-made?"

"I was just thinking how unusually pretty yours looks. Did you make it yourself?"—Brooklyn Life.

The men do not notice any decrease in their millinery bills because of the practice the women have of going bareheaded.



ALSON S. SHERMAN.

lage of 3,820 inhabitants when Mr. Sherman came to it from Barre, Vt., his birthplace, in 1836. In the year he became mayor the population was little more than 8,000. From the first he was identified with the upbuilding of the city. He was first a building contractor, and later established a marble works and engaged in the milling business. The first substantial building he erected was for P. F. W. Peck, in 1838, at the southwest corner of La Salle and Washington streets, where Ferdinand Peck in later years built the Stock Exchange building. The effects of the hard times of 1837 were still felt, and it was not until two years afterward that the city, an incorporation two years



BATHING AT OSTEND.

The Contrast Between Belgian and American Beach Customs.

How differently from ourselves Europeans do some things is shown by the marked contrast between the bathing customs and methods at the typical American beach and those at a leading seaside resort abroad, such, for instance, at Ostend, Belgium. The American way is too familiar to our readers to need description. At Ostend bathing, which is the most striking thing about the city, is carried on in accordance with continental ideas of propriety most shocking to the average American. Instead of the ordinary dressing rooms, Ostend was the first place to use the little individual houses on wheels, into which the intending bather goes to disrobe and don his or her bathing suit. The house is then wheeled out in the water by a horse driven by a man employed for that purpose. The steps are let down from the little house, and the bather enters the water without having to promenade over the sand. At the end of the bath the bather mounts the steps into his little house and, calling the driver again, has his dressing room hauled up high and dry on the shore, where, having dressed at his leisure, he leaves the key with an attendant and goes on his way. The bathing costumes seen at Ostend are noted for their scantiness, the striking peculiarity of which, however, lies in the fact that the suits worn by the women rarely, if ever, have any skirts attached to them, everybody—men, women and children alike—wearing tight fitting suits, the suits furnished by most of the public bath houses being identically the same for both men and women.

The scene on the beach is one of great animation, and when the bathers engage, as they frequently do, in a game resembling basket ball, played with a large inflated rubber ball, the mingling of varicolored bathing suits and the darting hither and thither of the bathers at play, now on the beach and again in the water, is a sight never to be forgotten.—Leslie's Weekly.

A while ago my health began to fail because of female troubles. The doctor did not help me. I remembered that my mother had used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound on many occasions for irregularities and uterine troubles, and I felt sure that it could not harm me at any rate to give it a trial.

"I was certainly glad to find that within a week I felt much better, the terrible pains in my back and side were beginning to cease, and at the time of menstruation I did not have nearly as serious a time as heretofore, so I continued its use for two months, and at the end of that time I was like a new woman. I really have never felt better in my life, have not had a sick headache since, and weigh 20 pounds more than I ever did, so I unhesitatingly recommend Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. MAY HAULE, Edgerton, Wis., President Household Economics Club. —\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Women should remember there is one tried and true remedy for all female ills, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Refuse to buy any other medicine, you need the best.

Failures are the first stepping stones used by strong men who climb to success.

TO CURE A COUGH IN ONE DAY
Use Adams' Irish Moss Cough Balsam
Prescribed by the best physicians for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles. 25c, 50c. At all druggists.

If you would avoid the ugly worms avoid worry.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nervous Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 43 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A man's success is generally proportioned to the number of the environs he makes.

If you want your editor to love you tell him a news item when you see him.

Cleanliness Begins Within.
True cleanliness includes the inside of the body. Clean body begets clean mind. For perfectly perfect cleanliness use Cascarets! Drugists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Love always finds a way, but later we may wish he had minded his own business.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured
with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in the country for years and is a regular prescription. It contains the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. This perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. See for additional tree.

J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 7c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A learned professor says that water for cities will one day be artificially made.

WINTER IS COMING

BRINGING CATARRH

Every Catarrh sufferer dreads the coming of winter, for with the first breath of the "ice-king" this miserable disease is fanned into life and all the disgusting symptoms return. The nostrils are stopped up and the throat can be kept clear of mucous secretions only by continual hawking and spitting. Catarrh is a nuisance and source of annoyance, not only to the one who has it, but everybody else. The thick, yellow discharge from the head produces a feeling of personal defilement, and the odor of the breath is almost intolerable.

The catarrhal poison brings on stomach troubles and affects the Kidneys and Bladder. It attacks the soft bones and tissues of the head and throat, causing total or partial deafness, the loss of smell, and giving to the voice a rasping, nasal twang. No part of the body is secure from its ravages. Catarrh makes you sick all over, for it is a disease of the blood, and circulates all through the system, and for this reason, sprays, washes, inhalers, powders and salves have proven failures.

The way to cure Catarrh thoroughly and permanently is to cleanse the blood of the unhealthy secretions that keep the membranes of the body inflamed, and nothing does this so surely and promptly as S. S. S. As long as the blood is poisoned with Catarrhal matter the discharge of mucus and other disgusting symptoms of the miserable disease will continue.

T. MILLWEE.

NO SIGN OF CATARRH IN THIRTEEN YEARS.

Krebs, Ind. Ter., Aug. 1, 1903.
Dear Sirs:

After thirteen years as I used your remedy for Catarrh. I had been troubled with this disease for years and tried many things in an effort to get relief, but nothing did me any permanent good until I began S. S. S. had no discharge from my ear and my hearing was perfectly affected. I could not hear the tick of a clock. I was in bad shape when I began your medicine. S. S. S. has done away with the discharge and my hearing has been wonderfully improved. In fact so that I can now carry on a conversation in an ordinary tone, whereas a year ago this was impossible.

You have done me a world of good and I do not hesitate to give it the credit it deserves.

W. F. KRUMRINE.

COULD NOT HEAR THE TICK OF A CLOCK.

Watson, Pa., July 13, 1903.

Dear Sirs:

I have used S. S. S. for Catarrh of the inner ear, and have found it an excellent remedy. I have suffered from this disease for years and tried many things in an effort to get relief, but nothing did me any permanent good until I began S. S. S. had no discharge from my ear and my hearing was perfectly affected. I could not hear the tick of a clock. I was in bad shape when I began your medicine. S. S. S. has done away with the discharge and my hearing has been wonderfully improved. In fact so that I can now carry on a conversation in an ordinary tone, whereas a year ago this was impossible.

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Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

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Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Water Front on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

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202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE**.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments.

How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast? An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

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